

Rio. I failed to obtain *Gastrocopta armifera* Say, which Mr. Clench got in 1924.

*Polygyra elevata* (Say). Scarce

*Polygyra thyroidus* (Say). Not abundant

*Polygyra albolabris* (Say). Not abundant

*Polygyra zaleta* (Binn.). Very abundant

*Polygyra appressa* (Say). Very abundant

*Polygyra tridentata* (Say). Very abundant

*Polygyra stenotrema* (Fér.). Very abundant

*Polygyra inflecta* (Say). Rather common.

*Polygyra plicata* (Say). Very abundant on top of the knob

*Polygyra hirsuta* (Say). Great Onyx Cave, Edmondson Co., Ky.

*Anguispira alternata carinata* Pilsbry & Rhoads. Scarce

*Gonyodiscus perspectivus* (Say). Very scarce

*Haplotrema concavum* (Say). Not common

*Mesomphix laevigata* Beck. Common

*Omphalina cuprea* Raf. Not common

*Omphalina friabilis* (Binn.). Great Onyx Cave, Edmondson Co., Ky.

*Gastrocopta contracta* (Say). Scarce

*Glyphyalinia indentata* (Say). Rather common

*Paravitrea capsella* (Gould). Plentiful

*Retinella radiatula* (Alder). Not common.

*Paravitrea andrewsae* (Binn.). Not common

*Ventridens ligera* (Say). Not plentiful

*Succinea avara* Say. Scarce

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#### REDISCOVERY OF POLYGYRA ROPERI PILSBRY

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This interesting little *Polygyra* was described as long ago as 1889<sup>1</sup> from three specimens reported to have been

<sup>1</sup> Pilsbry, H. A. A new Californian Helix [*H. (Triodopsis) roperi*]. NAUTILUS, Vol. 3, 1889, p. 14, 3 text figs.



found in "river drift" at Redding, Shasta County, California. R. C. McGregor found it in 1898<sup>2</sup> under the same circumstances and at the same place.

Many conchologists have since visited Redding and searched diligently for the species without success. The Sacramento River at that point is a fairly large, swift stream and I have not found drift accumulated along its banks in which dead shells would be expected to accumulate. The surrounding country does not appear favorable for the existence of this group of organisms; at any rate the portions searched have been barren.

It is therefore extremely gratifying to be able to announce that the species was discovered in abundance in 1929 at a locality six miles east of Ingot, Shasta County, California. It occurred in a slide of limestone detritus on the north side of the road between Redding and Alturas. The road at that point follows close beside Cedar Creek, and on the north side.

This locality is about 25 miles east of Redding and not in the drainage system which flows by that town. It is therefore inconceivable that shells from this colony floated down stream to Redding and it seems almost certain that the species will be found to have a fairly wide distribution among the isolated limestone outcroppings of northern California.

The three species *roperi*, *penitens* and *tehamaensis* form a compact group in the genus and the available information indicates that the three live in similar situations; that is, well drained limestone talus slopes over which there is some protective shade.

Incidentally it should be added that specimens from the Ingot colony of *roperi* have been compared with the type specimen in the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences by Dr. H. A. Pilsbry and the identification is fully confirmed.

<sup>2</sup> Pilsbry H. A. Shells of Redding, Shasta Co., California. NAUTILUS, Vol. 12, 1898, p. 59.